# INVESTIGATION OF TRUSTS.

STANDARD OIL AND THE RAILROADS BITTERLY DENOUNCED.

TESTIMONY OF AN INDEPENDENT PRO-

DUCER BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL COM-MISSION-JUDGE ALBERT HAIGHT ACCUSED AND DEFENDED.

Washington, June 17 .- The Industrial Commission to-day heard a statement from L. M. Lockwood, an oil producer of Zellenople, Penn. in opposition to the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Lockwood declared that this company had driven the independent refineries into bankruptcy and servitude, and he denounced the course pursued in severe terms. He held the railroads especially responsible for this condition of affairs. Going back to 1872, he referred at length to a contract made by the trunk lines of Pennsylvania with the South Improvement Com-Under this contract, he said, the freight rates on oil were doubled, and one-half the amount collected was paid back as a rebate; not only this, but the contract company received a like rebate on the shipments of all other companies. This contract, he declared, had been secretly continued by the railroads with the Standard Oil Company. He quoted A. J. Carsatt, the new president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as testifying before the Interstate Commerce Commission to the effect that, while the open rate to the public was \$1 90 per barrel, the rate to the Standard company was Further investigation, Mr. Lockwood said, had developed the fact that the railroad companies actually received only 35 cents. This condition of affairs had resulted for a time, according to the witness, in giving the Standard company a profit of 400 per cent, while the independent refineries were being rapidly driven into bankruptcy

Mr. Lockwood was free in the use of epithets, characterizing both the oil company and th road officials as highwaymen and brigands. "If you have got to be robbed," he exclaimed, "it does not matter much whether you are held up by Dick Turpin with a pistol or John Rockefeller with a railroad-it is robbery all the same."

He said that men who had carefully analyzed the testimony taken by the Hepburn committee estimated that in sixteen months the five trunk lines of Pennsylvania had paid the Standard company \$11,000,000 in rebates. The railroad companies had, he said, completely ignored the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission to cease their discrimination in favor of the Standard company, resorting then to the system of false billing.

Speaking of the remedy for the evil, Mr. Lockwood said it was in public ownership of the railroads, and it was not to be found in the courts-the courts were too slow and expensive. "The railroads nd the oil company can razoo a man up and down in the courts for ten years," he said, "until he ruined financially, and then go on with their work, leaving their victim stranded. As a reward the combines elevate their instruments to higher places politically. Thus it was that the thought of non people was gradually becoming fixed to the effect that the great rallway combines were gradually packing the Supreme Courts with men in sympathy with their monepolistic tendencies, and who would do their bidding. Thus the Interstate Commerce law was rendered ineffective.

If the ratiroad companies can control the appointment of the Attorney-General and of Justices of the Supreme Court, what do they care for the the witness asked. The only safe plan, said Mr. Lockwood, was to take the railroads out of the hands of the corporations and place them under control of the Government, so that every man could go to market as cheaply as every other man. nsidered all the railroads of the country as practically one gigantic trust, and asserted that they were in control of politics, contributing millions to elect legislators, Senators and judges, and punish those not willing to do their bidding. With absolute equality over the roads the independent companies would drive the Standard company into a secondary place in a short time. There yould then, he asserted, he no more shooting down of striking miners, for the miner could send his product to market as cheaply as the mine monop olist. So in all other lines of business. If the Govent did not control the railways, the railways would control the Government.

He advocated the taking of the roads under the right of eminent domain, paying the owners the actual value of their property.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST JUDGE HAIGHT. The afternoon session of the Commission was characterized by the development of differences among the members of the Commission as to the character of testimony that should be admitted. Mr. Lockwood made the statement that Judge Albert Haight, of the New-York Court of Appeals, had been elevated to his present place by the corporations through the use of a corruption fund, because of his action in what is known as the bination against the independent refiners. afterward said that, while convinced the facts were as he stated, he had not actually seen the fund, and therefore the statement was an inference

At this point Mr. Farquhar, of the Commission, rose to protest against the character of the testi-mony, saying that Judge Haight was his next-door neighbor and one of the purest men he had ever known. He had never before heard an imputation upon his character. He appealed to Mr. Lockwood to have the statement stricken out of his testimony. "The statement," he said, "was not testimony, but it was pure libel."

Mr. Lockwood said that he also knew Judge Haight, and that he had been surprised at the apparent developments. The issue had been raised in the campaign, and he had understood that the Judge ran behind his ticket.

After a few general remarks by other members of After a few general remarks by other members of the Commission as to the advisability of striking out the entire statement, Congressman Bell rose and made a vigorous protest against the attempt to eliminate any of the testimony. It was not, he said, the province of the Commission to tell a witness what he must say. He had noticed that some members of the Commission were sensitive when something was said which did not entirely fall in with their predicctions. It was perfectly competent for any man coming here to entertain opinions on any of these subjects and to advance them, or to criticise public officials. He said that Governor Larrabee of Wyoming had said that there were two judges on the Supreme Court bench who were put there for the purpose of securing the nullification of the Granger law. He also cited other cases in which the railroads were said to have secured the appointment of judges whose sympathies were with them. If this was so, why should a man be barred from saying so? And if the Commission was not going to permit such testimony he would be compelled to say when it came to making the report that it had not been non-partisan. As another illustration of manipulations on the part of the railroads he quoted a Republican member of the railroads. A man was not sacred, he declared, because of the place he occupied, and if a judge on the bench is elevated to his place by corrupt means it was not the duty of the Commission to screen him.

Ex-Congressman Philips, who presided, held that the Commission as to the advisability of striking

to screen him.

Ex-Congressman Phillips, who presided, held that
the testimony was competent.
In his statement before the Commission yester-

# THE OLD WAY.

OF TREATING DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGECTION BY DISTING A DANGEROUS AND USELESS ONE.

We say the old way, but really it is a very common one at the present time and many dyspeptics and physicians as well consider the first step to take in attempting to cure indigestion is to diet, either by selecting certain foods and decting others, or to greatly diminish the mantity usually taken, in other words the star-ation plan is supposed by many to be the first

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure has been proven time and again, but still the moment dyspepsia makes its appearance a course of dieting is at once advised.

a course of deting is at once advised.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting to a man shiftering from dyspepsia, because indigestion itself starves every organ, every nerve and every fibre in the body.

What the dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition which means planty of seed wholes.

What the dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition, which means plenty of good, wholesome, well cooked food, and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it. This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of dyspepsia, in other words, the patient eats pienty of wholesome food and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digests it for him. In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food, whether the stomach works or not. One of these tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat or eggs.

Your druggist will tell you that Stuart's Tablets its the purest and safest remedy for stomach troubles, and every trial makes one more friend for this excellent preparation. Sold at 50 cents for full sized package at all drug stores.

A little book on cause and cure of stomach diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

day C. E. Dowe, president of the Commercial Travellers' Association, submitted figures to show that the organization of the trusts had resulted in throwing 35,000 salesmen out of employment and in reducting the salaries of 25,000 more. He estimated that the annual loss to the salesmen on account of loss of employment and reductions aggregated \$60,000,000, to the hotels \$23,000,000 and to the railroads \$27,000,000, because of the loss of patronage.

TO UNITE CORNSTALK INTERESTS. IT IS PROPOSED TO CAPITALAZE THE COMPANY AT \$50,000,000.

An effort is being made to interest Eastern cap-Italists in a consolidation of the cornstalk interests of the country. It is proposed to capitalize a company with \$50,000,000, and the principal in the scheme, W. R. Tate, has been in this city for sev eral days. He is said to represent large moneyed nterests in Chicago, St. Louis and Cleveland. Mr. Tate says that if the plan is carried out a sure market will be found for the 250,000,000 tons of cornstalks which are yearly burned or left to rot in the corn fields. He estimates that the cornstalk ought to yield \$8 a ton. It is Mr. Tate's intention to start for Washington to-morrow to look after several patents, which will be utilized to make products of various sorts from cornstalks.

RUMORED TINPLATE COMBINATION. Nothing definite could be ascertained here yesterday in reference to the alleged plan of C. P. Huntington, Edwin Gould and Senator-elect W. A. Clark, of Montana, for forming combinations to oppose the American Tin Plate Company and possibly also other recently incorporated industrial combinations, Mr. Huntington is at Newport News, Va., and Mr. Huntington is at Newport News, Va., and Mr. Gould could not be seen yesterday. The business relations between Mr. Gould and ex-Judge William H. Moore, of Chicago, who organized the American Tin Plate Company, as well as the Diamond Match Company—which latter corporation is about to take over Mr. Gould's Continental Match Company—are understood to be entirely pleasant, and it may be that the tinplate manufacturers who go into the rumored new combination will find that they have been mistaken in supposing that that corporation will be an active antagonist of the American Tin Plate Company.

BRIDGE-BUILDING FIRMS MAY COMBINE. It is understood that the negotiations for a consolidation of the bridge-building interests of the United States have been renewed, after having been suspended for several months, and that the new company, if formed, will be capitalized at been sus new con \$50,000,000

MARCUS DALY SELLS HIS COPPER MINES.

SYNDICATE, HEADED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER. BUYS THE ANACONDA INTERESTS.

Chicago, June 17 .- A special dispatch to "The Times-Herald" from Salt Lake says that Marcus of Montana, and his associates in the Anaconda Mining Company, have sold all their holdings in that company's vast and varied interests to an Eastern syndicate, headed by John D. Rockefeller, for \$23,000,000. Though the transfer occurred more than a month ago, it has never been made

The sale leaves Mr. Daly with nothing in Montana except his Bitter Root Stock Farm. He is also pledged not to engage in copper mining in Montana. Of the \$23,000,000 for which the interests were soid Mr. Daly pockets \$6,000,000, J. B. Haggin gets \$9,000,-000 and Lloyd Levis, of San Francisco, \$8,000,000, In the transfer are included practically the entire town of Anaconda, with its mines and smelters;

vast coal and timber lands in Montana and Wyoming, and all the accessories that go to make up a princely property. Even for this vast sum, however, the purchasers do not become the sole owners. A London syndicate that two years ago bought the interest of the

Hearst estate for \$7,000,000, still owns that share. Mr. Daly has agreed to remain as manager of the entire property for one year. His salary is re-ported to be \$25,000. At the end of that time he will go on a tour around the world. It is twenty-eight years since Mr. Daly, who has been prospecting in the Mercur, Utah, district, went to Walkersville, Mont., to manage the Alice mine, owned by the Walkers of this city, and himself. In 1890 he laid the foundation of his immense fortune by selling his share of the Alice to the Walkers for \$80,000. With the money thus secured he purchased half-interests in the Anaconda and the St. Lawrence, which adjoins it on the east. His partner at the outset was Charles Larrabee.

In 1882 Larrabee sold his endre interest, and Daly sold half of his half to George Hearst and J. B. Haggin. Hearst was dealing for himself, but Lloyd Levis was jointly interested with Haggin. The properties were consolidated under the name of the Anaconda Mining Company. Numerous nearby claims were purchased, together with coal and timber lands. From a struggling village of two or three houses, Butte suddenly developed into a bustling city.

The mines paid enormous dividends from the start, in addition to leaving enough money in the the Mercur, Utah, district, went to Walkersville,

bustling city.

The mines paid enormous dividends from the start, in addition to leaving enough money in the treasury to pay for improvements. Since that time the company has added mine after mine to its holdings, built the town of Anaconda, that a few years ago was the competitor of Helena for capital of the State; erected immense smelters, and became a dominant force in the industrial and political life

# VEAL GOES UP IN CHICAGO.

REPORT THAT CALVES ARE BOUGHT UP TO BE SENT TO CUBA TO STOCK RANCHES.

Chicago, June 17 (Special) .- A corner on veal seems to exist in the market here, and farmers are shipping in all the calves they can gather. The wholesale price of dressed calves has gone up from 15 to 25 per cent. Some say that the rise is due to the purchase of all the calves by a big stockyards but another explanation is that they are be Ing bought up and sent over to Cuba to stock up ranches.

Heretofore, farmers have sent their veal to market dressed, and it is handled through the commission houses, like other country houses. But in shiping in this way much of the meat has spoiled in transit and so lately the calves have been going the way of the older stock on hoof to the stockyards. It cannot be proved that the men who control the terms of the proved that the men who control the stiffening of the price of veal and holding it at the top notch, it is a fact that the minute veal began to reach the consumer in Chicago by way of the stockyards prices began to dance along on the upward scale, and the same advance will soon be noticed, so commission men predict, wherever the Chicago meat market is depended upon.

Swift & Co., who have been mentioned in connection with the alleged corner in veal, deny the report, and say such a thing would be impossible, but it is admitted that the firm has been buying up large lots of calves. sit and so lately the calves have been going the way

ACTIVITY AT NEWPORT NEWS SHIPYARD.

BARGES BOUGHT IN BY THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO COMPANY TO START A FLEET OF COAL SHIPS.

Newport News, Va., June 17 (Special).-The large coal barges Ocean Belle and Mystic Belle, formerly in the fleet of the Atlantic Transportation Company, were sold at public auction to-day to satisfy a mortgage held by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for \$50,000. The ratiroad company bought in the vessels, paying \$30,000 for the Ocean Belle and \$5,000 for the Mystic Belle.

The Chalmette, also advertised to be sold, was libelled by the United States Marshal for Bartlett & Shepherd, of Philadelphia, who want damages for injury to one of their ships in collision with the Chalmette. The third barge will be sold next

Chalmette. The third barge will be sold next Baturday. It is stated on good authority that today's purchase is the beginning of a large fleet of coal ships which the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will soon acquire, to ply between Newport News and Northern ports.

Collis P. Huntington, who arrived in the city late last night from New-York, is accompanied by Edwin Hawley, assistant general traffic manager of the Southern Pacific, and Baron Natill, of New-York. It is stated authoritatively that the deal between Mr. Huntington and Vickers' Son & Maxim of England, for the establishment of a large ordinance plant here, is not off, notwithstanding the stories to the effect that the Cramps are after the plant. It is probable that this shipyard will bid on a new vessel for the American Line to replace the Paris.

### THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, Mass., June 17 (Special).-The cloth market has been unusually quiet during the week, and light sales are reported, although prices are firm. It is said that, while buyers are none too well supplied for the future, there is a feeling that they can purchase at present figures whenever they are so disposed, and that they do not anticipate an mediate advance. Consequently, they are holding off and taking chances. There is nothing in the

### RAILROAD INTERESTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S STRONG ALLY. NORTHERN PACIFIC DECLINES TO ASSIST SCHEME TO PARALLEL ITS RIVAL.

Montreal, June 17 (Special).-Much interest has been excited in Canadian rallway circles by the brusque refusal of the Northern Pacific Rallway to co-operate with the railroad firm of Mackenzie & Mann, of this city and Toronto, in their endeavor to parallel the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a mpeting line from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains. This action is held as indicating the sale by the Northern Pacific of all its branches i Manitoba to the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mac kenzie & Mann own the Capadian Northern Raffway, which begins at Portage La Prairie, Man., fifty-five miles west of Winnipeg, and runs north westward through a rich country, which is just being settled, the proposed terminus of the road for the present being Edmonton. Mackenzie & Mann also own the Manitoba and Southwestern and the Ontario and Ramy River railways, which when completed, will connect Winnipeg with Port William, on Lake Superior. A part of this road is built, and if the Dominion Government supplements the subsidies already granted by the p inces of Ontario and Manitoba, as it is expected to do, the whole line will be completed by the end of next year. Mackenzie & Mann sought to connect their system by securing running rights over the Northern Pacific line between Portage La Prairie and Winnipes. Yesterday the firm received a cirt note from President Mellen of the Northern Pacific breaking off all negotiations. This will make neces-sary the building by Mackenzie & Mann of an independent line.

breaking off all negotiations. This will make necessary the building by Mackenzle & Mann of an independent line.

When Mackenzle & Mann do this and carry out the building operations on which they are now engaged, they will have a railway running from the Great Lakes to Edmonton, traversing the richest section of the Canadian Northwest. The ultimate tobject of these capitalists is to extend the road through Yellow Head Pass, in the Rockles, to Fort Simpson, on the Pacific Ocean. This road from Winnipeg westward will follow closely the route mapped out for the original Canadian Pacific Railway, when it was a Government enterprise, and the Government surveys made twenty years ago at an immense cost, will be available. The Canadian Pacific Railway is a good deal disturbed at this prospect of vigorous competition in what it has regarded as its own particular preserve, and the initial step in an unrelenting warfare against it is the understanding with the Northern Pacific by which the latter refuses co-operation with the new system.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY, IT IS SAID. TALK ABOUT LEHIGH VALLEY AND ANTHRACITE COAL INTERESTS-MR. MORGAN TO

BUSY TO GIVE HIS VIEWS.

J. Pierpont Morgan was at his office all day yesterday, but was too immersed in business to spare time for giving interviews regarding the coal situgas or any other of the subjects on which Wall Street and the investing public are so eager to

It is understood that there is to be no change in the present management and policy of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, as a result of Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, having exercised their option on the large block of the company's stock which has thus passed into their hands. The Lehig! Valley has been to all intents and purposes a "Morgan road" ever since the option was given, and the exercising of that privilege simply means that Mr. Morgan and his associates are row the actual owners of the stock represented by the option, their noldings now amounting to a controlling interest With the control of the Lehigh Valley in their hands, any possibility of demoralization of the an thracite and coal-carrying business through the act of that company is removed. The Morgan interests, the First National Bank interests and the Vanderblits are well understood to be in entire accord, and these great financial groups, acting as one, will be able to prevent a recurrence of the rate-cutting and unrestricted production which have long marked the course of the anthracite industry, controlling, as they do, virtually the entire anthracite field—the Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, Erie, Delaware and Hudson, Ontario and Western, Reading, Central of New-Jersey and New-York, Susquehanna and Western railroads, and many important mining properties operated under individual management. thracite and coal-carrying business through the management

THE SOUTH COVE FIGHT. A CONFERENCE WITH JERSEY CITY OFFICIALS ASKED FOR BY THE JERSEY CENTRAL.

At the request of Vice-President Williams of the Jersey Central Railroad a conference has been ar ranged between officials of the company and the Street and Water Commissioners of Jersey City in reference to the South Cove, of which the city took ossession by tearing up the company's tracks on Friday afternoon. Laborers yesterday made sure of the work they had done Friday by digging a trench between the city's ground and the Jersey Central yard, so that the tracks could not be relaid

A statement was given out by the Street and Water Board which says in part: "We shall be pleased to secure an accounting with the railroad company regarding rents collected in the South

company regarding rents collected in the South Cove. We are anxious to have the difficulties and uncertainties concerning the management of the Cove cleared up, and we shall welcome any proposition which shall provide for a fair adjustment of the city's claims."

The statement says the Board has received several offers for the South Cove, but has not decided whether it is best for the city to go to the expense of developing the Cove or to let some corporation develop it and secure a lease of a part of the Cove as a compensation.

The Jersey Central asked the city yesterday for permission to relay a track so that coal cars, now cut off at the foot of Henderson-st, could be run upon the main track. Chief Engineer Van Keuren, who is in charge of the Cove, refused to grant the request.

NEW TERMINAL FACILITIES ON PACIFIC

COAST.

San Francisco, June 17 .- "The Examiner" says that the Vanderbilts are about to purchase property at North Beach, from the Fair estate, for terminal facilities, with the idea of completing a road en-tirely under their control from New-York to Sar Francisco.

MUST NOT INJURE C. P. TRACKS.

London, June 17 .- The Privy Council has reversed the judgment of the courts of British Columbia and has granted an injunction restraining Parke & Pritchard, owners of a ranch on the Thomson River, from irrigating in a manner injurious to the track of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

TO OUST TOBACCO COMPANY FROM OHIO. Columbus, Ohio, June 17 .- Attorney-General Monnett has filed in the Supreme Court a suit to oust the Continental Tobacco Company from business in The petition sets up that the defendan corporation is formed for the purpose of restraining trade in leaf tobacco and controlling prices of the manufactured product. The petition also rehearses a list of the firms which have signed a written agreement, which Mr. Monnett cannot get

written agreement, which Mr. Monnett cannot get hold of, to pool and combine their interests into the said defendant corporation. It charges that the transfer of bonds and stock for the purchase of these companies was simply a pretence, and that C.is combination is now compelling others to sell out to it; that it is destroying small associations, partnerships and corporations by these illegal methods, and that its purposes violate the law and are foreign to its franchise in Ohio. LARGEST VESSEL ON LAKES LAUNCHED Chicago, June 17 .- The steel tow barge Manila said to be the largest vessel on the lakes, was launched at the yards of the Chicago Ship Building Company, at South Chicago, to-day. The vessel is owned by the Minnesota Steamship Company, and was built for the iron ore carrying trade. The ves-sel is of steel, and is schooner rigged. The gross tonnage is 5,039; net, 4,687.

THE LOCAL GAS SITUATION.

Persons interested in the local gas situation asserted yesterday that not only was no settlement of the differences probable, but that one of the warring companies, the New-Amsterdam, had recently borrowed a round sum of money with which to continue the contest against the Standard. New-Amsterdam has been active in the open market, while Mutual has grown perceptibly weaker. Transactions in Consolidated stock on the Exchange have been fairly large in the week at around 180.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS GET ADVANCE Pittsburg, June 17 .- As a result of the four days conference between the representatives of the man ufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, the wages of 25,000 fron and steel-sheet workers throughout the country will be advanced after July 1 for one year. In the main the workers will get what they contended for, which is a virtual restration of the wages of 1893. The advance to rollers will be 11 per cent, to shearmen about 11 per cent and to day hands 15 per cent.

UNION TRUST COMPANY CHARTERED.

The Union Trust Company of New-Jersey fled ar. ticles of incorporation at Newark yesterday. The capital, H.00.00, divided into ten thousand shares, has been paid in. The company will do business in Newark. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York and several New-York bankers, among them August Belmont, Grant B. Schley, John I. Waterbury, Joseph C. Hendrix and George W. Young are stockholders. So are United States Senator John Kean. J. Herbert Ballantine, George G. Frelinghuysen. W. Campbell Clarke, George F. Reeve. J. William Clark and other New-Jersey capitalists. capital, \$1,000,000, divided into ten thousand shares

YORK DEFENDS PARK POLICE.

REPLIES TO MR. CLAUSEN'S CRITICISMS, AND SAYS THE PARK BOARD WANTS TO CONTROL THE FORCE

IN THE PARKS.

Park Commissioner Clausen has declared that the police service in the public parks of the city has become alarmingly inefficient since the park police were put under the control of the Police Board and made a part of the regular municipal force. He asserts that there have been many cases recently in which the police have failed to render ssistance when accidents occurred in the parks, and that policemen on duty in the parks have falle to patrol their posts faithfully, that many of them are insolent when they are asked for information, and that they are frequently too ignorant to give the information desired by strangers in the parks. The mounted police on duty in the parks formerly were the pride of the city because of their skill and daring in riding and their ability to stop runaways in the parks. Now, Mr. Clausen declares, the mounted police in the parks are the laughing stock of riders and drivers.

The attention of President York of the Police Board was called yesterday to Mr. Clausen's criticisms, and he made the following statement in

"There has been a continual fault-finding on the part of Commissioner Clausen in reference to police service in the parks and more particularly the smaller parks, but the fault-finding seems to be more against changes when made in the park service—in other words, transfers from or to the parks. The Commissioners evidently act upon the theory that only one who has been permanently detailed in the park is capable of performing proper police duty there. In this conclusion the Police Board does not concur, for there is just as much necessity for changes in that service as there is in any of the other precincts of the Police Department. The efficiency of the police in the park service to-day is just as good as it ever was, and in the opinion of police experts it is decidedly better. "The judgment of the Park Commissioners evidently is somewhat, it not entirely, controlled by their desire to control the police force in the parks and to dictate what members of the force shall do service therein. The experience of the charter provisions with reference to the Police Board proves conclusively that the entire police force of the city, whether patrolling in the parks or out of them, should be under the control of one department." service in the parks and more particularly the

#### YUKON STEAMERS SAFE.

MINERS WITH GOLD IN DANGER FROM HIGHWAYMEN.

Scattle Wash. June 17.-The fear that several steamers of the lower Yukon fleet would be destroyed when the ice broke up has fortunately not been realized. The John J. Healey, the Tyrell, the Victorian, the Seattle, the Sovereign, the Monarch nd the Arnold had arrived at Dawson on June 3 from Rampart City, and several others were daily expected. Reports of the gold output on Minook Creek were favorable. Ex-Governor McGraw, of Washington, and his partners are said to have \$10, 000 worth of nuggets in a Rampart store.

The Northwest mounted police have sent out notices to miners on the various creeks that it is dangerous to bring large quantities of gold to Dawson without an armed guard. It is claimed by the officials that there are a large number of highwaymen in the country. It is reported that an offer of \$500,000 was made for the privilege of working the dump on Leppis claim in Eldorado Creek Charles Hansfield, of Helena, took out between \$1,000 and \$1,500 worth of gold on his claim on

\$1,000 and \$1,500 worth of gold on his claim on Bonanza in six hours. Bench claims on Hunker Creek are being sold as high as \$1,000 without development. Andrew Hunker, the discoverer of the creek, recently sold his claim for \$175,000.

The trial of the proprietors of "The Klondike Nugget" for libelling United States Consul McCook resulted in their acquittal.

Reports from Eagle City, the new camp on the American side, are not of an encouraging nature. James P. Frater was murdered at Dawson by Arthur Goddard on May 31. Prater's head was crushed with a hatchet and his throat was cut from ear to ear. No reason for the murder is known, Goddard, in admitting the crime, saying: "I was his partner and he was a traitor to me."

It is stated that the bulk of the Klondike output will come by way, of St. Michaels. The banks of Dawson are buying all the gold offered, and have a large amount stored in their vaults.

Skaguay. June 13, via Seattle, Wash., June 16.—

Skaguay, June 13, via Seattle, Wash., June 16. Peter Odin gives a good account of Gold Hill, at the junction of Eldorado and Bonanza, and says the results will surprise many

Flank Slavin, the prize fighter, and his partners have thirty-seven placer claims, most of them good.
There has been a lot of prospecting for quartz, but
no great discoveries have been heard from. Slavin
is going to New-York and London. He and his
partners have bended the Dome quartz proposition
with a London company and got \$100,000 for decompany and got \$100,000 for de-

YORK HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

WILL NOT DISCUSS THE PROBABILITY OF CHARGES AGAINST DEVERY.

Chief Devery in relation to his action in connection with the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons prize fight or his insolent conduct before the Mazet investigating committee, just before he was owdered out of the room. Mr. York would have nothing to say on the

THE TURN OF FORTUNE.

A CHILD IN AN ASYLUM FOUNDED BY HIS GRANDMOTHER.

James Hague, seven years old, is an inmate of the Newark Protestant Orphan Asylum. He is a grandson of Mrs. James Hague, who was one of the founders and first trustees of the institution Her name is chiselled on a memorial tablet in the hall of the asylum. Her husband was a wealthy iron manufacturer. His son, James Hague, mar ried a Hackensack girl, twenty-four years while Hague was sixty. Both became dissip A fortune of \$100,000 left to Hague by his fewas squandered. Hague and his wife died received by was sent to the asylum.

# DON TEIXEIRA DISPOSSESSED.

THE HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF THE BRAZILIAN CAPITALIST SEIZED BY TRADESMEN.

Round Brook June 17.-The Dime Savings Bank of this place has caused to be posted on the door of the handsome house in Union-ave., which for about two months was occupied by Don Teixeira, the Brazilian capitalist, a notice of dispossession. The furniture in the house has been seized to secure the amounts which local tradesmen allege are owing to them from the Brazilian.

Don Teixeira came here early this spring and looked about for a summer home. The real estate men of this city threw themrelves at him, and he rented the house in Union-ave., owned by the Dime A short time ago Don Telxeira ceased to come here, and it was explained that he was detained almost constantly in New-York on business. His family continued to live here, but a few days ago the house was suddenly closed and the family left here. Some of the Brazillan's friends here say the bank and tradesmen have been too hasty.

ELECTRIC CAR MAIL SERVICE IN SOUTH. Chattanooga, Tenn., June 17 (Special).-The Gov rnment to-day began a suburban electric car mail delivery in Chattanooga and suburbs, which will be permanent after July 1. W. C. Heckman, of Wash ington, Assistant Superintendent of the United States Railway Mail Service, is in the city to-day conferring with officials of the Chattanooga Electric Railway Company and closing up the details for the suburban service. This is an innovation that will probably be followed in other cities of the South.

ACCUSED FELLOW-MERCHANTS.

Jacob Epstein, a drygoods merchant, of No. 5 West Third-st., was robbed of \$1,600 worth of goods on June 3, and yesterday morning he appeared in the Jefferson Market Court, where he accused two fellow-merchants of a conspiracy to obstruct justice. The prisoners are Marcus Levy, of No. 71 Suffolk-st., and Samuel Einhorn, a woollen-goods dealer, of No. 50 West Third-st. Epstein said that a day or two after the robbery the two men came a day or two after the robbery the two men came to him and said they thought they might get his goods back for him for \$200. He thought it peculiar that they should know anything about the whereabouts of his goods, and said he would inform a detective of their offer. Then, he says, they ran out, and he followed them until 2 o'clock in the morning, when they disappeared in a cellar in Essex'st., where there was a crowd of rough men, who threatened to kill him if he entered. In court yesterday morning the men denied the conversation and said they knew nothing about Epstein's goods. Magistrate Cornell held them in \$500 bail each for trial.

IRON MINES TO BE WORKED AGAIN. The large Tilly Foster iron mines, near Brewsters Putnam County, N. Y., after being idle for two years, are again to be worked by a New-York syn-

dicate. A large force of miners is coming into the village, and the houses, many of which have been empty since the mines closed, are filling up rapidly. Several hundred men and boys will be employed. The mines were closed two years ago on account of the duiness of the iron trade, which has improved. OF LIQUORS IN STATES. Harrisburg, Penn., June 17.—Judge Simonton to day, in the County Court, decided that an Army canteen for the sale of liquor to soldiers cannot be carried

CHEERS FOR THE SEVENTH.

CORDIALLY GREETED BY CROWDS ON THEIR WAY TO CAMP.

Cheers, not hisset, greeted the 7th Regiment, N G. N. Y., on its second public appearance in the streets of the city since the Spanish war ended. The men were marching from their armory to the Grand Central Station yesterday when this friendly demonstration greeted them. They were on their way to the State Camp for a week's stay, and marched in two battalions of five companies each under command of Colonel Daniel Appleton. They turned out 875 strong and in heavy marching order. They left the armory, Sixty-seventh-st. and Park-

ave., at 12:30 o'clock and marched through Sixtysixth-st. to Fifth-ave, and down Fifth-ave. Forty-third-st. Major Abrams was in command of the first battallon and Major Conover of the second. A body of police headed the parade, and next came a detail of thirty men, drawn from all the companies, in command of First Lieutenant H. C. Duval, of Company I. His aid was Second Lieutenant George S. Powell, of Company D. followed the 7th Regiment Band. Company E had the right of the line. Its captain, George B Rhoads, was killed the other day by a trolley car. All the members of his company wore crape on their coat sleeves for that reason, and all the officers in the regiment wore bows of crape on their side arms. Austin E. Pressinger commanded the company in place of Captain Rhoads.

The men had luncheon in the armory, and before starting Colonel Appleton promoted Corporal Foster, of Company D, to be sergeant. On the bulletin board in the armory was posted a resolution adopted by U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., No. 327, of Brooklyn, condemning the hissing of the regiment on Memorial Day as cowardly. As the men marched down Fifth-ave, they met with applause only, and no hisses at all, from the crowds which had turned out to see them. The regiment made a fine appearance.

Two special trains were provided to carry the troops to Peekskill, which they expected to reach between 3 and 4 o'clock. Another special train will start from the Grand Central Station at 1:05 o'clock this afternoon to take friends of the regiment and other visitors to the camp. before starting Colonel Appleton promoted Corporal

LIVELY SCENES AT CAMP. DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTY-THIRD AND ARRIVAL OF THE SEVENTH-A BUSY

WEEK IN VIEW.

Peekskill State Camp, June 17 (Special).-The blue of the 23d has given place to the 7th's gray. and there is not a nook or corner of camp to-night that is not full of life, fun and activity, excepting the large spots covered by the baggage the reg! ment brought with it. There is plenty of that. and there is more waiting at the Peekskill station that came by express, for the 7th never comes to camp without its "big bag, little bag, bandbox

It was 2:30 o'clock when the first section of th 7th pulled in at the Roa Hook station, but it was 3 o'clock before the men, halted under the brow of the hill, were ready to march in and relieve the 23d. Meantime the latter had formed on the easterly parade ground, and had marched around until its right rested opposite the guard tents at the top of the hill, where the road enters camp. Then it wheeled into line and stood at ease, the men looking like veterans in their blue shirts, with rolled-up sleeves and arms and faces deeply tanned from exposure upon the practice marches. pany G, under Captain Silkman, presented even the jauntlest appearance, for about their necks were tied red bandana handkerchiefs, that trasted strongly with their bronzed faces and the deep-blue collars of their shirts. The regiment had not long to wait after it had

assumed its new position before there was a bugle call from under the hill, and a rattle of drums as the incoming regiment took up the march again. At its head was Colonel Daniel Appleton and staff, and behind him Neyer's 7th Regiment Band, with veteran Drum-Major John M. Smith in the Then came the regiment. It did not look exactly like the 7th, with campaign hats on, but there was the old swinging, elastic step, closed-up ranks, perfect alignment and soldierly bearing that always stamps the 7th. Up the hill they came, company after company, a great, long line of rythmically swinging bodies, 894 strong, all told. On the right was Company E, formerly commanded by Captain George B. Rhoads, in command of First Lieutenant Austin E. Pressinger and the crape upon the arms of its members and upon the swords of the officers, bespoke the sor-row of the regiment over the recent death of Cap-tain Rhoads, who was killed last week by a

to the regiment of the total state of the total sta

fore the 7th had passed the 23d left wing. Second Lieutenant George S. Stohi was the junior officer of the guard of the 7th, and Captain Charles E. Lydecker was the officer of the day.

The 3d Battery, Captain Rasquin, left camp this morning at 7:15, and to-night is encamped at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson. Its place here is to be taken by the 1st Battery, Captain Louis Wendel commanding. They camp at Sing Sing to-night, and are not expected to reach Peekskill until about noon to-morrow.

expected to reach Peekskill until about noon tomorrow.

Now that the 7th is in camp, with its famous
band, a great increase in camp visitors is looked
for. Two special trains are scheduled for to-morrow, and camp will probably assume again its oldtime appearance, when on evening parade the bluft
and hillside were crowded with visitors. But there
will be only two more evening parades in which the
entire regiment will participate, that of to-morrow
night and Friday night. On other evenings of the
week half the regiment will be in the field.

With the 7th came to camp again Detective-Sergeants John F. Vallely, George Milburn, John Cain
and Charles Stripp, of the Detective Bureau of
New-York, who will guard the camp and protect
visitors from all light-fingered gentry or others of
criminal instinct.

In the absence of Dr. Green, chaplain of the 7th
Regiment, the Rev. Dr. Percy H. Grant, rector of
the Church of the Ascension, will conduct services
in camp to-morrow. In the evening there will also
be song services in the Y. M. C. A. tent. BrigadierGeneral George Moore Smith, who will be the post
commander, came to camp to-day to assume his
duties. Adjutant-General Andrews also returned
to camp this evening, a salute of eleven guns being fired in his honor by a detail of the 3d Battery,
which had been left behind in camp to run the
guns until the 1st Battery arrives.

THE 23D ARRIVES IN BROOKLYN.

Well tanned, and looking not unlike some of the volunteers who saw service in the Southern camps, the 23d Regiment arrived at its Brooklyn home last night, after a week of duty at the State Camp in Peekskill. The men have seen more of real service this year than ever before, and have been hardened not a little by it.

The regiment arrived in Brooklyn about 7:30 The regiment arrived in Booslya about . o'clock, and landed at South Ferry. The line of march to the armory was through State-st. to Hanson Place, to Greene-ave, to Clinton-ave, to Gates-ave, to Bedford-ave, and to the armory. The regiment came down from Peekskill on the New-York Central Railroad, the Third-ave, elevated and South Ferry.

'TWAS A RARE JUNE DAY.

NEW-YORKERS WENT IN THRONGS TO PLACES OF RECREATION AND SPORT-TO BE WARMER TO-DAY.

New-York enjoyed another perfect June day yes terday, and there were few people who did not spend every available minute in the open air. The trolley-cars, trains and boats which ran from the city to nearby places of sport and recreation were jammed with pleasure seekers, and for those who live in the tenement districts and in the poorer quarters of the city and cannot go out of town the parks and recreation piers were waiting with all the attractions that a fresh summer day could

The children who delight in having June parties in Central Park and romping over the lawns re-ceived a disappointment yesterday, however. Commissioner Clausen had given the order that until there should be more rain no children should be allowed on the lawns, as the grass was too dry and parched from the continued drouth to bear trampling. This order brings to mind the fact that, trampling. This order brings to mind the fact that, while the weather of the last two days has been perfect, the farmer who watches his crops slowly being scorched to ruin is praying not for perfect weather, but for more rain. No rain is in sight, according to the Weather Bureau.

Yesterday was even cooler than the day before, and in the early hours of the morning it seemed more like October than June, it was so cool. At 4 a. m. the temperature went as low as 55, and the highest mark of the day, 73, was reached at 415 p. m. The humidity was also low, being 65 at 8 a. m. and 38 at 8 p. m. Fair ahd warmer weather is expected to-day.

ARMY CANTEEN MUST BE LICENSED.

A PENNSTLVANIA JUDGE HOLDS THAT THE UNITED STATES CANNOT AUTHORIZE SALE

Financial. The Financial World

The principal feature of the market the pr week has been duliness; and one is regretten forced to the conclusion that the indications for another week of the same. Of course is a time of year when duliness is to be expeced, because it is a period between crops. To winter wheat is known, and has had its effective on speculation; what the spring wheat an corn crops will be is unknown; and the be men who, while they cannot create specular yet initiate and give it direction, are dispo to wait. This gives us a waiting market; whi is usually a market where only a limited and ber of stocks are active, these being such as in specially circumstanced, and are less inne ately dependent upon crop conditions than the

leading railroad speculatives. Thus we have the granger group of stock the Pacifics, Atchison and some others, inschin and rather disposed to droop-a common accorpaniment of duliness; while activity appear only in Sugar, the tractions, and the steel stock This brings the trading down to very name limits. On account of the duliness of the mas. ket, the enormous increase in the loan flem is yesterday's bank statement, nearly \$16,000,000 was a good deal of a surprise. The surplus re. serve was cut down over \$9,000,000,-rather a heavy cut for one week-leaving it a trifle is excess of \$30,000,000.

The directors of the Northern Pacific Company on Wednesday declared another I per cent dividend on the common stock. No period was mentioned in connection with the declaration as none was mentioned when the last was declared. The time between the declarations is dicates it; and it appears that the stock is settling down to a 2 per cent per annum rate. There was much but very vague talk at one time that Northern Pacific common would be come a 4 per cent stock; and so it may at some time in the future. But evidently it will go through a probationary period of 2 per cent, Atchison preferred will be for the next year and most likely for the next two years, a 21per center. The probable effect of the action of the Atchison directors will be to keep the preferred stock steady but to make it dull. There is little room for trading in a stock when the return it will pay the buyer is known for at least a year, and probably two years shead. A price is established for it. Some people was dered why the controlling powers in the Atch. ison company should have adopted a policy tending to dull trading in their stock. probable explanation is that they hold such a large amount of it that they could not possibly hope to sell it without breaking the market price all to pieces, unless the selling was done very slowly and with the sustaining force under the stock of an established dividend. It is believed that the average cost of the great holdings of the stock is not over 45; as these men were large buyers when it was in the 20s and 30s. A dividend of 21/2 per cent on stock averaging 45 is good enough for big capitalists to work with. It is rather had for those who have the stock above 60. All they can do is to wait for a bad day in the market, when everything is slumping, and pick up some cheap stock to average them out.

On Friday, the meeting of the Federal Steel directors was held, and the dividend of 1% per cent on the common stock was declared; according to the promise made by the late Governor Flower, two or three months ago, when he started the stock up from around 50. It will be borne in mind that it was not till April lat that the Governor spoke definitely about a disdend. Up till then Federal common had been traded in only as a stock which might become a dividend payer by the close of the year, if things went well. In April the Governor, after consulting with his colleagues, gave out that the first dividend would be paid in July, and that it would be at the rate of 5 per cent. The stock immediately started up; and from that time to this, there has never been a question of the dividend. As the time approached for declaring it, no one discovered that the action of the Board of Directors could not be predicted in advance; no one made the further discovery that "no dividend policy had at any time been announced;" and no one cited as recently discovered reasons for deferring the declaration facts about the company which were perfectly well known months ago. What Governor Flower said the directors of the Federal Steel Company would do, they did; and at the time he said they would; and no one doubted that they would from the day the Governor spoke. It is stated that in addition to declaring the dividend on the common, the directors have laid aside enough to cover the year's dividend on the preferred, which pays 6 per cent.

The meeting of the Steel Wire Company drectors is held next Thursday. The state of feeling in the Street is still one of great uncertainty as to whether the promised dividend on the common stock will be declared or not. It could not be otherwise, in view of what has been done to create this uncertainty. If the dividend is not declared, there will be some things heard. For people everywhere have bought this stock relying on the repeated promises that it should become a dividend payer this month. Unlike Federal Steel common, Steel Wire was first introduced, so to speak, as a stock which at a definite and fixed time-to wit, in June-was to begin dividends. On this basis the stock was distributed to the public; and thoroughly distributed, as is quite evident. From January last no doubt was at any time raised about the payment of the dividend until about ten days ago. Since then, nothing has been obtained from any one connected with the company (except the individual statement made by Mr. Seligman) that was not calculated to create

distrust.

Now it is almost needless to point out that whether the dividend be paid or not (and it is difficult to believe that it will not be), the directors of the Steel Wire Company have given their stock a damaging blow, and thereby discredited themselves. They have created in the public mind a distrust of their good faith. Mr. Gates' declarations that the dividend should be declared stood unchallenged from any quarter from January to June. Then, and not till then, it was suddenly discovered that the action of the Board could not be predicted in advance. Why was not this discovery made long ago? Do these gentlemen know what the Street says of them? It says that they have unloaded their stock on the public and gone short of it. It says that if they had not unloaded, there never would have been heard a whisper of doubt about the dividend. Whether this be true or not, however, we shall not believe that these gentlemes will so violate every pledge made for them until it becomes impossible to believe otherwise; in other words, we shall believe the dividend will be declared until it is not.

CUTHBERT MILLS.

on without a regular license from the courts. This decision was made in the case of two men who were arrested on complaint of the Anti-Salosa League of the State for maintaining a canteen at Camp Moade. Counsel for the defendants argued that they were acting under instructions of the commandant of the camp who was acting under commandant of the camp, who was acting under authority of Adjutant-General Corbin and military law. Judge Simonton said that he did not recognize such a law when in conflict with the law of the State; that the United State; that the United State; the State; that the United States had no authority to issue a license to sell liquor in the States. He directed the jury to find a verdict of suitty, and then auspended sentence. At the same time he formed all concerned that if there were any more two finds of the law he would sentence them all violations of the law he would sentence them all the commandant of the camp promised that the canteen would be suppressed.

LIGHTNING SETS A BARK ON FIRE. Pensacola, Fla., June 17.-The Norwegian Chipman was struck by lightning in this port last night, and was so badly burned that she had to be scuttled. No lives were lost.